GENERAL DELIVERY

Scenes and Incidents at the City Post Office.

WHERE SOME PEOPLE GET THEIR MAIL

They Live Independent of the Carrier System.

MANY QUEER EXPERIENCES



HE SCENES AND incidents at the city post office during the day and night, for the doors of the post office have not been locked one moment for many years, are Those that take place in the vicinity of the general delivery windows are particularly interesting, for it is estimated that

s at least one caller for every minute in the twenty-four hours. It runs this way for every minute of the year, rain or shine, warm or cold. The callers of a day would make in num-

bers a respectable army-composed of all classes and characters, persons in all stations of life, from the millionaire all the way up or down the line to the poorest beggar. Of course, man predominates in the procession of callers, but there are enough women and children to break the monotony. It is a peculiar procession in every respect. The average person, who has given but little or no consideration to the subject, would naturally suppose that the small army of letter carriers would deliver every letter which comes to the city. But such is by no means the fact, for there are thousands of persons who only receive their letters at the general delivery windows, and who will They offer all kinds of reasons—some good and many not so good—for their preference. To illustrate:

When a Star reporter called at the gen-

eral delivery window the other evening he met a well-known politician, who explained his personal call for letters as follows: "I have resided in Washington for twenty-five years, and though I receive more than the ordinary number of letters, not one has gone astray during that time. Did I have my letters come to my hotel, boarding house or where I have roomed, the chances of their going astray would be increased. Then, again, I do not want my letters seen, hendled or neved over his others. handled or pawed over by others. This I can prevent by having them come to the general delivery. In this I suppose I am like a great many others, for during the years of my residence in this city I have become acquainted with many others who call here in preference to having their mail delivered by carriers."

Don't Use the Carrier System. Others are actuated by different reasons,

and many, no doubt, call for letters because they do not desire all letters to be left at their residences, offices or business places. "The man who spoke to you," said the delivery clerk, "gave you the reason that is generally given. We have simply nothing to do with reasons, and content ourselves with delivering everything that comes along those who are entitled to it, and who call for it. If it suits them, it suits us, and that is all there is of it. Handling letters by the thousands, often automatically, there is no such thing as curiosity on our That all wears off in time.'

part. That all wears off in time."

The Star reporter spent a considerable part of an evening at the post office. As the night advanced the demand for letters fell off, and after 10 o'clock the callers were few, and, at times, far between, but the calling never stopped at any time for more than a few minutes. The rush gen-erally takes place between 4 and 8 o'clock in the evening, and from 8 to about 11:30 of public amusement closed there was a marked increase in the number of callers. I-ut from then to midnight there was a falling off again. After midnight only the creatures of habit in many respects, and some people seem to have acquired the habit of only calling for letters between midnight and daybreak. Others call during those hours only because circumstances

force them to do so. "This window," said the clerk, "is of convenience to many persons in many ways.

Frequently the police use it to locate those locate their children, and children use it to locate their parents. It was only a few weeks since a man called here and asked if his brother—he gave me his name—got his mail here. I told him he did, and that it was his custom to call about 10 o'clock

at night for his letters.
"'If you will allow me,' he said, 'I will wait fer him.' He then told me that he had not seen his brother for eighteen years, and that he was not sure he would recognize him, as he was but a boy when he had last seen him. He added that he had just arrived in the city, and had not the slightest idea where his brother resided, as he had always had his letters addressed to the general delivery. At the regular hour the brother called, and would you believe it, I had the pleasure of introducing that man to his brother, for neither recognized the other. A similar case happened the same

A Family Reunited.

"A lady and her son resided in Philadelthia. Her husband and another son lived here. It appears the husband and wife could not agree, and lived separately for many years. For reasons of their own they had never interchanged letters. Finally s correspondence began between them, and the lady and her son came on. It did not strike either of them that they did not have the city address of the husband and father until they arrived here. They then saw the fix they were in and applied to the police. Officer Lamb, at the B. and P. depot, who knows everything, helped them out of their difficulty by sending them

"The man is a commercial traveler, and "The man is a commercial traveler, and he seldom gets his name in the city directory. I happened to know him, however, and in less than an hour the family were pleasantly reunited. Had there been no general delivery window it might have taken days for them to find each other." "Strange experiences? Oh, plenty of them. Many people of cranky and queer notions are among our callers. Here comes one now. Listen to him."

A queer-looking old man approached the

A queer-looking old man approached the window. "Nothing tonight," said the window. "Nothing tonight," said the clerk, as the old man peeped into the window. "I am sorry for that," the old man replied, but as he turned to depart he remarked: "Kind of draughty tonight. And, by the way, I wish you would tell Mr. Willett that I have a little contrivance that I can but the steam radiators in the heiler. put on the steam radiators in this build-ing that will increase the heat double what it is now without any increase whatever in coal. It is perfectly practical, based on scientific principles. I haven't given the contrivance as much attention as I should, for I am terribly busy that for I am terribly busy just now on my new projectile by which I can pierce any armor; it matters not how thick it is, or armor; it matters not now thick it is, or of what it is composed. Just now I have two big wars on hand, the Cuban and Ital-ian, and one or two promised. I am pray-ing for a war with England on the Venezuelan dispute. Provide me with wars, the more the merrier, and I'll crack every armored ship that floats on the high seas."
"Now, that man," said the clerk, "is an inventor only in his mind. He calls every night; has a new invention almost every time he comes, and though he says he ex-pects a letter, he has not got one for many months. He is a sample—though an exag-

Keenness of Disappointment. "We can generally tell by the looks of

ersons when they really expect a letter. Their faces and manner indicate it. Lots of people call who have no idea of receiving anything. They call just because they like to take a little walk and want to be sociable. They expect nothing, and our 'nothing' is no disappointment to them. "But to a man or woman who really ex-pect a letter nothing means a great deal.

Their eyes drop and they walk away as if a load had been put on their shoulders.
"I had a little fun here the other night."

BLOOMERS IN PARIS A young lady called and I gave her a letter. She opened it and read it. Then she said to me, 'I must let you in on this. It is too good for me to enjoy alone. I dropped in on a fortune teller tonight and she told me I would get a letter here and that I would have a money order in it. Here is the

money order.'
"Fortune tellers, however, do not strike
it right every time, for time and time again
people are sent here by them and they get
our 'nothing' only in return for their trou-

Another lady, I remember, 'let me in' on a letter. After standing over there and reading it she came to the window, and handing me the envelope, she asked: 'Look handing me the envelope, she asked: 'Look at the handwriting and tell me what you think of it. Does it indicate honesty of purpose? I ask,' she said, 'because he has made me a proposal of marriage.' I explained to her that while I was somewhat acquainted with handwriting, I was not an expert on chirography, and that if she persisted in having an answer she would have to see the postmaster, who decided all questions relating to letters, and who was specially good on marriage matters. specially good on marriage matters.

How People Act. "When people reply, "What, nothing? Why, that is strange,' we instinctively know that they did not expect to get a letter. When they use bad words, as some occasionally do, by the same reasoning we know that they did. Lots of our callers are foreigners who cannot speak a word of are foreigners who cannot speak a word of English, but somehow we are able to serve them if we have anything for them. To help them out we call in the services of other callers and our own translators and

interpreters.
"We know the faces of the regulars, and after they have called two or three times we rarely have to ask for the names. Now

we larely have to ask for the names. Now and then we slip up, but not often. "Drummers and traveling men generally have of necessity to call here for letters. Now and then they are two or three days ahead of their mail, but they generally calculate and arrange that their mail is due about the day they arrive. When they don't connect, they raise a rumpus. George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, Abraham Lincoln, Geo. B. McClellan, Benj. Franklin, R. B. Hayes, Phil. Sheridan, Jno. A. Logan and hosts of other men who are supposed to have deposted long. who are supposed to have departed lo since continue to come here regularly. Daughter Looking for Her Mother.

"I had a peculiar case here recently. A young woman, a Norweglan, who had just arrived from Chicago, came here locking for her mother's city address. There was no such name in our directory and never had been. Yet the woman insisted never had been. Yet the woman insisted that she had written to her mother regularly for three years from (hicago and had always premptly received answers. I asked her to write the exact address she put on her letters to her mother. She did so. After the name came Yesler, Washington, D. C. "I suspected then immediately where the trcuble was, and, looking into the Postal Guide, saw that Yesler was in the state of Washington. As the letters arrived here our people struck off the D. C. and remailed them to the state of Washington. The young woman was almost heartbroken young woman was almost heartbroken when I told her that she was 3,000 miles when I told her that she was 3,000 miles out of the way, and to reach her mother she would have to return to Chicago and then cross the continent to the state of Washington. She had spent all her savings in coming to this city from Chicago, and now is at work in one of the hotels here, trying to get money enough to pay her transportation across the continent.

"The other night I had a caller who is one of a numerous class who inquire for letters in the advertised list. The lady gave me her name and I handed her a let-

gavo me her name and I handed her a let-ter addressed to that name. She opened it and handed it back to me, saying that it was not intended for her. Then turning on me she dehounced me severely. I think it is a shame, a downright shame, she said, is a sname, a downright sname, she sald, for you to bring me all the way here from the Navy Yard this cold night, when you might have known the letter was not for me. It was no use for me to explain, and she went off hopping mad.

she went off hopping mad.

"There is a class of people who are just as particular to mail every important letter they write as others are to receive it at first hands instead of through the carriers. They are not satisfied to drop it in the corner boxes, but come here regularly and mail their letters in the receiving window. They then go away with a feeling of satisfaction that the letter will go more carefully. It is useless to argue with them, and we do not try to do so. Likewise others think the stamps bought here are better than those bought elsewhere, and they come long distances for them."

NEW CHINESE NEWSPAPER.

To Be Published in Pekin and Edited by a Graduate of Hamlin College. From the Chicago Record.

A newspaper has at last been established at Pekin by Chinamen and printed in the Chinese language, under the patronage of some of the most powerful princes of the court. This is the most favorable sign of progress that has yet appeared, and it would seem as if a little light was finally breaking in upon the most antiquated and obtuse despotism in the world. It is called the Wan-Kuo-Kung-Pao, or Universal Intelligencer, and was suggested and will be edited by a young graduate of the Hamlin College, of which Dr. Martin, an American missionary, has for years been president.

The name of this audacious and progressive person is Kan Chang Su, a native of Canton, who, only a few years ago, was in deep disfavor because of some rather heretical commentaries that he published upon the classics of Confucius. But though he was under the official ban for questioning the wisdom of the great sage, he now appears to have recovered confidence, for associated with him in the enterprise are many men of rot - Yuan Shihkai, ex-minister of Corea; a secretary of the grand council, a grandthe late Marquis Tseng and nephew of Prince Li, the eldest son of the Viceroy of Nanking, and some fifteen others of high literary rank, or belonging to great official

These gentlemen have formed a club knovn as "The Universal Intelligencer As-sociation," which assumes the expense of publication and will contribute to the periodical, which will be issued twice a month. Chang Chih-Tung, the viceroy of Nanking, has subscribed \$5,000 toward the capital, an uncle of the emperor has given a building rent free, and the president of the board of revenue has pledged a subsidy from the government. A modern printing establishment has been ordered and in addition to the periodical it is intended to publish a series of books for the purpose of diffusing knowledge of western civilization and inventions among the Chinese.

the Chinese language, two at Canton, one at Shanghai, one at Hankow, one at Tientsin—all owned and published by foreigners—and the venerable Pekin Gazette, which is the years has been issued regularly at the canital to make known the imperial edicts and other official information. It is still printed from engraved blocks of wood, just as it has always been, and is a little pamphlet only about three inches wide and eight inches long. It is one of the quaintest examples of

the typographical art in existence.

The proposed newspaper, which is evidently issued with the consent of the government, is the most radical innovation that has been made in China for many years.

"Jamp, Fritzy, Jamp!" From Life.



Fritzy (as the space widens)-"I'm glad

Popular Style of Dress for Lady Bicycle Riders.

INFLUENCE OF THE USE OF THE WHEEL

Changes in Customs Which May Be the Result.

POPULAR WITH WOMEN

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.



bicycle bloomer is not altogether lost in the midst of antiquity. It is certain that one day a young, lady rider, observing, as many had done before her, that the ordinary skirt is objectionable because it impedes the free movement of the legs and is in danger of being caught in the

machinery, hit upon the simplest and most obvious of devices. She reached down in front, caught the back edge of her skirt between her feet, and pulled it up between her knees. The result was a modest and practical pair of bloomers while on the wheel which instantly fell into the ordinary skirt on her descent.

This discovery may have been made in Berlin, London or New York; but in all probability it was made in Paris. This improvised bloomer is still to be me

with numerously in Paris, particularly in the unfashionable northern, southern and eastern suburbs, where holiday afternoons are enjoyed with more zest than preparation. The natural feminine tendency to worldliness, luxury and expense, however, has effected its substitution by regularly made bloomers in the more posing West End. As a matter of fact in the spring of 1895 bloomers have come to stay, though they are not called bloomers, but panta-

Tourists who get up early enough in the Tourists who get up early enough in the morning to take a turn in the Bois at the fashionaable hour of 10 a.m. will be repaid by the sight of numberless young married ladies of the highest fashion apedaling in zouaves, with only old-fashioned clubmen to mutter at this innovation as at all other again, of the times. "I care no more for the of the times. "I care no more for the park, it's disgusting. Even in the morning nowadays it's full of bicyclists and foreigners! Look at those costumes! They're no longer women!" Yet these tight or loose-breeched dames are of the Parisian 400. They wear pantaloons and ride on men's machines.

Every Kind of Wheel.

Paris is so complicated in its social orders-like a universe of stars that keep their tracks, and yet appear to form constellations-that a passing visitor may easily be deceived on the bicycle bloomer question. The afternoon hurley-burley of the Bois, say, near the Avenue of the Grand Armee, shows every kind of costume, as it shows every kind of wheel; and it takes an shows every kind of wheel; and it takes an experienced person to separate—not the wheat from the chaff—but the various grains, the wheat, the rye, the barley, the corn and the chaff of each from the mixture. American tourist girls are often horrified at the costumes they see. They are more frequently moved to laughter. The truth is that as yet Parls has evolved no settled styles in bloomers. Therefore, while some err from daring, others err from had some err from daring, others err from bad judgment, and many more by reasons of

American girls complain that the great majority of the Parisian bicycle bloomers are dowdy. It is true, and could hardly be otherwise. It must be remembered that the middle-class Parisienne depends on the meddle-class Parisienne depends on the ready-made gown department of the great shops almost as much as the American middle-class man depends on the American middle-class man depends on the ready-made suit industry, which so distinguishes our country. And, furthermore, the "adaptability" and "elegance" traditionally ascribed to the Parisienne has heretofore always had to do with very feminine and frou-frou types of dress. The ordinary Parisienne has not yet achieved the real tailor-made gown; and until a recent date she would not have desired it. Now date she would not have desired it. Now she runs to the Louvre or the Bon Marche for a bicycle costume-and, the whole matter being new to her, takes docilely what is

given her.
When the fashionable dressmakers or new-fangled ladies' tailors are called in the bloomers and waists are apt to be of an exaggerated Scotch or English look, in which all but the most up-to-date worldings of the 400 find themselves uncomfortable. With this there is no mistaking English and American girls in the Bois today, bloomers or no bloomers. Perhaps it is partly because French young women are plumper-to be polite—than our own. For example, with them, on the bicycle as off it, the center of gravity yields to no dissimilation. One is constantly reminded of full moons or sofa cushions. What the dressmakers achieve in the waist they seem to lose below it. The French woman being differ-ently built from the Anglo-Saxon, both going and coming, she appears to sprawl more in bloomers. She looks queer enough seated on the machine, but once she descends she locks queerer.

Restricted to Married Women.

Two other factors enter into the queerness of all the feminine bicycling of Paris. The great majority of lady riders are not unmarried girls of good society. These latter may attempt the wheel in the privacy of the country, but they do not show in any number in the park. In all the classes-the aristocracy, the bourgeoisie and the "little" ble of maturity to the newly arrived Ame ican. Now, what would be luxurious when safe guarded by all the artifices of feminine attire, which have stood the test of ages, becomes mere ostentation under the simplicity of the bloomer. The change for the great mass of French lady cyclists has been too great.

Many have seen this and tried to remedy it, both the lighter-minded of the "halfworld" and their more estimable sisters. Some—in both categories—have frankly taken up men's costumes, loose knicker-bockers, and longish sack coats. Others wear tight knee-breeches and fancy jerseys. Others add to this a short skirt, reaching to the knees, with or without leggings or heavy scotch stockings. For these it is any-thing to get away from the organ-grinder-monkey effect threatened by zouaves or

In this way they accomplish a great deal in gracefulness of outline at the expense of a very little modesty. Speaking simply from the standpoint of architecture, bloomers disfigure lovely woman by hanging below the

It is almost pitiful to see them reveling in their new-found liberty of costume. They would overrun the Parisian promenade did not an ordinance of the prefect of police not an ordinance of the prefect of police forbid the appearance of blcycle costume without a bicycle. Recently there was an attempt to enforce this mandate strictly, and it failed. The only law on which the prefect of police had to go was that forbidding one sex to attire itself in the garb of another. A test case provoked a dictum from a judge to the effect that bloomers or rounwest could not by any possibility. zouaves could not by any possibility be looked on as a male costume. Nowadays, therefore, so long as the damsels confine their promenades en pantalon to the festive quarters like Montmartre and the Latin Quarter, they are not molested, being charitably supposed to have their wheels somewhere nearby.

May Result in Emancipation. Parislennes willingly accept what they know to be only doubtfully becoming! It is

a revolution and will have far-reaching results. Indeed, many see in it the emancipation of the French young girl. The pretentious upper bourgeoisie is chary of altentious upper bourgeoisie is chary of allowing its daughters to ride in public, but when the "jeune personne" takes to the machine at all it must be in bloomers, like her married sister. Apart from these, however, a new class has been tapped by the machine, the lower-middle class, which heretofore has had no real chance at sport.

Living always, however comfortably, in cramped apartment houses, the bicycle makes a strong appeal to mothers and daughters, as well as to sons and fathers.

The cheapness of the bicycle and the temptations it offers to these Parisians, who adore the country all the more because they do not often see it, incline the flearts of these honest people strongly to the wheel. All the world of little employes has welcomed the bicycle adwith it they get in actual touch with country life, the roads, the villages, the fields. It is pleasanter than the regulation Sunday railway trip to some small town, with its, aimless walk around provincial streets out to a weary wood, to sit there blankly, feeling out of place and cramped by city shoes and garments, wish-

Series of Contributions.

sit there blankly, feeling out of place and cramped by city shoes and garments, wishing vainly for a carriage. To all this world of commercial employes and government clerks independence gomes easy. And there are those who think that twenty years of radicalism in the public schools is beginning to show its effect with the middle and upper-middle bourgecisie. If this movement continues, bicycle rid-ing may become as respectable for young girls as for their, married sisters. The mothers of the present day may still be very much of the old school—lacking its religion. much of the old school-lacking its religion. And the daughters can scarcely be otherwise then what they are, trained up as they have been. Still, rumors of the different life of English and American girls, and even German girls, come to them, and they wonder with decision or regret, as may be. The

THE LITTLE MAN WANTED FIGHT. But His Big Companion Would Not Permit Him to Indulge in Luxuries.

From the labored manner in which they boarded the train at 39th street it was evident that they had been partaking too

freely of intoxicants. One was big and brawny. He was suffering from the delusion that he was per- yet none of these things is possible unless fectly ober. The other was a little man, whose huge shoe-brush mustache seemed penses of the mammoth undertaking. fairly to bristle with aggressiveness. He was inebriated, and he didn't want any one

From the Chicago Record.

German girls, come to them, and they won-der, with derision or regret, as may be. The wheel is new. It is fashionable as well as popular. It may bring with it the emanci-pation of the French young girl. And when it does, she will appear in bloomers. STERLING HEILIG.

to doubt it. On the opposite side of the double seat where they had planted themselves sat a light-complexioned man, thoughtfully puffing a cigar.

trouble—his own troubles could not begin to satisfy him. He looked fiercely about the car, and seemed to conclude that the quiet man with the cigar was his logical The little man stared and scowled. The

light man coolly continued to smoke. At last the little one could stand it no longer; so he said: "I always did hate the smell of No answer.

"I never seen a Swede yet that wasn't afraid to fight." The light man still smoked.
"I can lick any Swede I ever see."
The light man yawned and looked out the

"Say! I kin lick you. Do you hear?"
Here the big man thought it time to demonstrate his sobriety. He turned around, grasped his small friend by the shoulders and slammed him violently against the

"We won't have any scrappin' on this train," said he. "An' you set quiet. See?"
"Now, Bill, nobody said nothin' to you, and you jes' min' y' own business. You ain't in this, you ain't." The little man then turned a scorching glance upon the light man, who paid not the least attention to him.

Suddenly the fighting mood passed away. With a smile wrinkling his face up into little furrows, the little man held out a wavering hand, and said: "S'pose you're a good fell'r after all. Shake hands, eh?"

The light man continued to look out of The light man continued to look out of the window and to smoke.

"Don't want shake hands? S'pose say I ain't no gem'man, eh?"

ain't no gem'man, eh?"

Na reply.
"A man says I ain't no gem'man ain't
my fren', and a man says I ain't no gem'man I can lick, an' I'm goin' to do it," and
he made a lurch toward the silent man.

Here Bill interfered again, and picked
him up by the collar with one hand and
slammed him back to his place. The little
one squirmed and wiggled, and declared he
would "hammer him." and the big one declared over and over again that "we ain't
goin' to have no scrappin' on this train," goin' to have no scrappin' on this train," until 12th street was reached. Then the big one dragged the little one, squirming and kicking, from the car, much

o the enjoyment of other passengers, who had been under a nervous strain, expecting The light-complexioned man didn't so much as turn around to see them leave the

YOUNG WOMEN WHO WORK.

Is Business Employment Demoraliz ing to the Fair Sex? From the Ladies' Home Journal.

The fact cannot be disputed that no single factor in modern life is doing so much to degenerate our young womanhood as this mad race on the part of girls, impelled by necessity or not, to go into the business world. These may sound like strong words to the ears of some, but to those who are really cognizant of the immensity of the evil results that are being wrought, they will simply fit the case and not go beyond it. In altogether too many of our commer-cial and industrial establishments, stores and factories, the men into whose hands is given the power to employ and control girls are not fit, from a moral standpoint, to herd swine. And yet thousands of our young women are allowed to go from their homes to work under the influence of thes men and in the atmosphere vitiated by them. And why? Simply because it is con them. And why? Simply because it is considered more "respectable" to be employed in an office, store or factory than to be engaged in domestic service. The very word "servant" has a taint about it that the maservant has a taint about it that the ha-jority of young women dislike, and from which they fiee. But went else are they in business establishments than servants pure and simple? There can be no difference but an imaginary one. leniency is shown in our business houses to women employes than is shown, as a rule in our homes to domestic help-infinitely

It is the pot-and-kettle idea that seems se painfully unrespectable to thousands of young women, and perhaps they are not so much to blame when one considers the depth to which the idea of domestic service has been allowed to sink in America. so long as the well-to-do parents of our country discourage the idea of household knowledge in their daughters, as so many do, just so increasingly difficult will these same parents find it to secure good do mestic servants for their homes. Make a thing undesirable to one class, and you quickly make it unrespectable to another class. We all like to ape the ideas and manners of those whom we fancy to be a little above-us in birth or station. Here s where the great evil to domestic service has been done and is being constantly wrought. It has been made purely and low-ly menial, and the result is that young women, compelled to earn their living, have sought other avenues which, with their inexperience, they fancy are more desirable or elevating.

What Our Tenor Has to Put Up With



Fair Accompanist (cheerfully)-"Now, you

THE C. E. SUBSCRIPTIONS

N ALL-IMPORTANT

consideration in Lr-

in this city in July

next the fifteenth in-

ternational Christian

Endeavor convention

is that of the

finances. While it is

A ranging for holding

of ccurse necessary that meeting places should be prepared for the expected thousands, and hotel and other accommodations secured for them, and while it is very desirable that suitable arrangements should be made for the proper reception of the visitors on their arrival in the city and their entertainment during their stay, there is money on hand to defray the ex-

A realization of this self-evident truth led the committee of '96, in charge of the arrangements for the convention, early to pay especial attention to the matter of raising funds. In fact, before the committee of '96 was formed, when the proposition of inviting the convention to Washington was being discussed, the question of a guarantee fund was pretty thoroughly talked over, with the result that when the committee on invitation went before the trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and asked them to select Washington as their meeting place in 1896, one of the main arguments used in urging the claims of the nation's capital was the substantial support offered by the business and professional men of the city. The committee went fortified with a list of committee went fortified with a list of 1,000 names of citizens, representing the substantial interests of the city, who in substantial interests of an agreement to the spring of '94 signed an agreement to co-operate with the local union in the mat-

expenses of the convention.

Under the plan of organization those who are charged with the duty of dealing with this important branch of convention work are banded together in a main body of twenty-five, supplemented by an auxiliary committee, consisting of one representative committee, consisting of one representative from each Christian Endeavor Society in the local union. The central committee is composed of the following members: W. B. Robison, chairman; W. W. Everett, secretary; Geo. A. Birch, C. O. Bohrer, Rufus P. Clarke, Edward McC. Hall, W. C. Henry, A. R. Hoiden, E. Hilton Jackson, Jerome F. Johnson, J. H. Lichliter, J. A. MacElwee, John Mitchell, jr., Chas. S. Muir, Geo. F. Muth, W. H. Ronsaville, J. A. Runyon, H. K. Simpson, R. E. L. Smith, A. D. Spangler, Anson S. Taylor, Andrew Wilson, Samuel G. Wise, Geo. F. Andrew Wilson, Samuel G. Wise, Geo. F. Williams, Dr. F. J. Woodman; ex-officits, W. H. H. Smith, Percy S. Foster. Citizens' Advisory Committee.

ter of raising a fund toward defraying the

There has also been appointed a citizens' advisory finance committee, whose counsel and business judgment and experience are of valuable assistance. This committee is composed of the following well-known citizens: Wm. Ballantyne, Chas. Baum, Chas. J Rell Instice D I Gen. Justice D. J. Brewer, Chas. G. Conn, Geo. T. Dunlop, John Joy Edson, Gen. John W. Foster, Albert F. Fox, W. B. Gurley, T. A. Harding, Justice J. M. Harlan, John B. Larner, Theo. W. Noyes, Myron M. Parker, E. S. Parker, Commissioner John W. Ross, Isador Saks, Secretary Hoke Smith, Commissioner George Truesdell, B. H. Warner, H. A. Willard, Beriah Wilkins, Marshal A. A. Wilson and S. W. Woodward. William B. Robison, chairman finance committee, is a native of Ohio. He has been a Washingtonian, however, since he was nine years of age. His education was received in the public schools of this city, graduating from the High School in the class of '78. Afterward he studied law and received his diplema from Columbian University in 1886, and the same year was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court

of the District.

He served about seven years in the office of the marshal of the District, a position he resigned in December, '89, to accept the rust Company, then newly organized. He remained in that position more than five years, when he again entered the mar-shal's office, and is now chief deputy United

States marshal for the District.

Mr. Robison is an elder in the New York
Avenue Presbyterian Church, and besides active interest in mission work, being superintendent of the Bethany Mission, at the His business experience, coupled with his wide acquaintance among the business men of the city, peculiarly fits him for the responsible position he holds. His commit-tee is an energetic body of capable workholds. His commit ers, most of whom are men of practical ex-

perience in business affairs. What It Will Cost. It is estimated that the cost of the con-

vention will be in the neighborhood of \$27 .-000. This sum is made up from actual items of costs already ascertained and from expenses incurred at Boston and other prior conventions. The items of the expense account are as follows: Rent of two tents, \$1,200; one new tent and fix-tures, \$2,375; freight on tents, \$125; putting up, care of and taking down tents, \$1,000; seats and platforms in tents and public comfort arrangements, \$6,000; rent of halls, literature tables, booths, etc., \$1,000; speakers' and trustees' expenses, \$4,000; badges, \$2,000; lighting tents and grounds, \$1,000; decorating tents and meeting places, \$1,500 printing and committee expenses, \$3,000 registration, \$000; programs, \$2,000; stamps and sundries, \$1,000; in all, \$26,800. To meet these expenses it was decided, after long and earnest discussion, to raise two-fifths of the sum from the Endeavorers of Washington, and to ask the merchants and others who would be immensely bene-fited in a business way by the presence in the city of so many visitors to contrib-ute the remaining three-fifths. The mem-bers of the societies have responded well, bers of the societies have responded well, and already more than \$9,000 out of the total of \$10,000 expected from this source has been subscribed. The responses from the business interests, a canvass of which is now in progress, are encouraging, and give promise of satisfactory results.

In order to encourage contributions from the seven thousand Endeavorers (including juniors) in the District, the finance committee decided upon a plan of installment contributions of varying amounts, extending over a period of twelve months, so that even the small sum of \$1.20 could be subing over a period of twelve months, so that even the small sum of \$1.29 could be subscribed and paid at the rate of ten cents per month. Two rewards were held out as inducements to subscribers, the first being, using the language of the committee in its circular, "the dividends of blessings to be derived from the convention" and the second a handemark convention. and the second a handsomely engraved bond, signed by every member of the com-mittee of '96, suitable for framing as a souvenir of the occasion and of the interest and support of the contributor. In accordance with this plan the mem-In accordance with this plan the members of the arxillary finance committee "enlisted" contributors in the various societies, who agreed to subscribe for the bonds, which were arranged in series from A to L, with amounts varying from \$00, payable five dollars monthly, to \$1.20, or ten cents per month. As a result, more than \$9,000 has been subscribed, and of this sum about \$5,000 in cash is already in hand.

Canvass Among the Citizens. Now that the plans for raising a large proportion of the total expense fund from

the Endeavorers themselves are fairly under way and have brought such excellent results, a canvass is in progress among the merchants, hotels, corporations, street and steam railroads and other business inter-Fair Accompanist (cheerfully)—"Now, you go on, and never mind me! I'll catch you up by and by!"

ests for contributions. In asking the cooperation of the Endeavorers the committee appealed to them as directly interested,

RAISING THE FUNDS

| Sealous for their reputation for hospitality as hosts, and the ones principally to be benefited by the spiritual blessings expected to result from the week's concourse of consecrated Christians. In approaching the business man, however, another argument is used, and naturally so. His attention is called to the matter from its business point of view. He is told that 60,000 or 80,000, or even, it may be, 100,000 visitors to the city during July, the majority of whom will remain at least one week, all paying their own expenses, will doubtless leave, at the lowest estimate, about \$1,000,000\$. This sum, he is told, will be directly paid for board, souvenir purchases, car fare, soda water—and if the sum which will be spent in that July week for this one article of refreshment alone could be accurately stated, it would doubtless be of amazing proportions—and for other purposes, thus returning a tremendous percentage of profit for every dollar conceptions. poses, thus returning a tremendous centage of profit for every dollar

The actual experience of Boston merchants is that great financial benefits have resulted from holding the convention there last year. In 1892 it was a difficult thing to convince the New York business men what an immense gathering the convention would be, but after it was all over and they began to count up their profits, they offered to subscribe \$20,000 to hold the convention there again. The Cleveland people and newspapers told a similar story and in Montreal subscriptions of \$500 apiece were received from ten business men.

The Series of Contributions.

Washington's merchants, it is stated, are not slow in seeing the force of the arguments presented to them by solicitors of the committee, and the recently published list of contributions shows that favorable responses are being made, and that the outlook is encouraging. The committee is ask-ing from mercantile and financial interests

1 5	eri	es of	COL	ıtri	but	ion	8, 1	as	fol	low	18		
4	of	\$500											\$2.
6	of	250			10.53								1
20	of	100										251	9
40	of	50											2
80	of	25											2
100	of	20											2
00		15											1.
00		-											1.
200	of	5							••••				1,

the \$15,000 from the business interests which will be financially benefited, together with a small sum expected to be derived from the sale of certain privileges, are expected to make up an amount which will fully cover the expenses necessarily incurred. Contributions received from any source are paid directly by the member of the auxiliary committee to Percy S. Foster, treasurer of the committee of '96, who makes out a duplicate receipt, one of which is held by the member reporting the subwhich will be financially benefited, together makes out a duplicate receipt, one of which is held by the member reporting the subscription and the other forwarded to Mr. Robison, chairman of the finance committee. This system of a double check is continued throughout all the financial dealings of the committee. tinued throughout all the financial dealings of the committee. No money is paid out except for such bills as are authorized by the committee of '96, and approved in writing by Chairman Robison. To conform with general usage, the treasurer is bonded in the sum of \$5,000.

Like all branches of the work of the committee of '96, that of the finance committee is well advanced, and it may be confidently asserted that so much of the success of the fast approaching convention as is dependent upon the securing of the funds for carry-

ent upon the securing of the funds for carry-ing on the plans of the other committees will be accomplished by this energetic body of workers.

The following is a complete list of sub-

 Metropolitan Railroad Company
 250 00

 Saks & Co.
 100 00

 Johnson & Wimsatt
 100 00

 Independent Ice Company
 100 00

 W. A. H. Church
 100 00

 B. H. Warner
 50 00

 John Joy Edson
 50 00

 A. F. Fox
 50 00

 Fox..... 50 00 Charles Baum 50 09
Lincoln Fire Insurance Company 50 00
National Bank of the Republic 50 00
Rather & Page Barber & Ross..... 25 00

 John R. Major.
 25 09

 Church & Stephenson.
 25 00

 George W. F. Swartzell.
 25 00

 John W. Ross. 25 00 F. S. Williams & Co. 25 00 W. H. McKnew..... 25 00 W. D. Clark & Co. 25 09 S. Kann, Sons & Co. 25 00 Louis D. Wine 25 00 John G. Parke

Chas. J. Bell. 25 60
Thomas W. Smith. 25 00
 Moore & Leding
 25 00

 James E. Fitch
 20 00

 Harris & Shafer
 20 00
 r. R. Jones..... 10 00
 I. S. Emery
 10 00

 Mayfield & Brown
 10 00

 Parker, Bridget & Co.
 10 00
 Guy, Curran & Co...... 10 00 Heilbrun & Co...... 10 00 Purcell....

H. M. Paul...... 10 00 S. Claffin... Pliny Moran... Howard Moran.... W. D. Quinter
Remsburg & Elliott..... H. P. Blair.... S. Bundy.... W. S. Hoge & Bro.....

Seymour B. Wright.
Joseph A. Deeble.
John S. Miller.
W. G. Orr.
Harban & Bennett. Ralsion & Siddons..... H. Hazard..... B. Looker..... Mttcheil.....

Feels Safe. From the Chicago Record. . Agent-"Car't I put a burglar alarm in

your house?" Lady-"No, we don't need it." Agent-"But-"
Lady-"No. I mean it; the family across the street watches the place so closely that ro burglar could get in without being

Mr. A. H. Cransby of 156 Kerr street, Memphis, Tenn., writes that his wife had canter which had caten two large holes in her breast, and which the best physicians of the surrounding country treated, and pronounced incurable. Her grand-mother and aunt had died of

and when told this, the most eminen specialists of New York, under whose treatment she was placed, declared

her case was hopeless. All treatment having failed, she was given up to die. S. S. S was recommended, and, astonishing as it may mended, and, astonishing as it may seem. a few bottles cured her sound Our treatise on this di be sent free to any SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Scenes at Hatcher's Creek and Petersburg Recalled. John B. Scace Speaks to a Reporter of Stirring Scenes-Escaped With a Slight Wound, but, Like Other

Veterans, Has Suffered Since-

A WAR REMINISCENCE

A Story That Reads Like a Page From History. From the Albany, N. Y., Journal.

When one encounters in print the life story of some scarred veteran of the civil war, a feeling of admiration and sympathy is the certain result.

Accessomed though we are to tales of heroism and suffering in every-day life, there is something pe-culiarly attractive about these old war records serving, as they do, as a sacred passport to the heart of every true American. Thousands found their rest on the field of carnage or in the hospitai. but their comrades, when the struggle was over

and the victory won, returned to their homes and began anew the battle of life.

John B. Scace, the widely known contractor and building move: of Albany, N.Y., has had an unusually interesting life, and when seen by a reporter recently at his home, No. 15 Bradford street, told of his many experiences and adventures while serving trider the old flag in the late war. Although having endured all the hardships and privations of life in the ranks, Mr. Scace bears his parce than half a conjury of years with an elastic began anew the battle of life. more than haif a century of years with an elastistep and a keen mind, taking an active interest in

private and public affairs.

Mr. Scace is a member of Berkshire Lodge, No. 52, I. O. O. F. He enlisted in the array in 1862. company A, forty-ninth Massachusetts volunteer infantry, serving under Col. W. F. Bartlett, firsbrigade, first division, nineteenth corps, with which he participated in some of the hottest battles of the war, including Port Hudson, Donaldsonville and Plain Store, where he was wounded. His time being out, he was discharged, but soon re-enlisted as-

the war, including Port Hudson, Donaldsonville and Flain Store, where he was wounded. His time being out, he was discharged, but soon re-enlisted asserger, in Incorpany A, sixty-first regiment, Massachraseits volunteer infantry. He was in the battle of Sailor's Creek.

After his honoachle discharge, June 4, 1865, Mr Scace returned to Albany, and settled down one agrin to his business and social interests. He has resided in the city ever since. It would seem that new, or all times, Lis peace and happiness would have been uninterrupted. Such was not to be the case, for four years age, while engaged in superintending the raising of the immense smokestack of the Albany electric power house, the lever of a boesened windfass struck him a heavy blow across the back. The effect of the blow was not at first apparent, he being able to leave his bed in a few days. But the worst was to follow, for without warming he was seized with sealth rheumatism hall its strukence. Untold agony followed.

Said Mr. Sence: "I could not sleep for the pain. No one will know the tortures the rheumatism gaven. I don't know how I lived during those days. I became little more than skin and bones, and i became little more than skin and bones, and it seemed like life didn't have anything but suffering in it. Cures? I tried every so-called rheamaticure that was ever invented. I gave all of there a good trial before I stopped taking them. My friends and neighbors recommended remedy after ready that they heard of, but my rheumatism wut on just the same. Well, after I had almosbad the life tortured out of me, I came across a newspaper account of Dr. Willeams Fink Pills, and I thought I might as well add another mane to the list as not, so I ordered some of my druggest.

I tell you, I was glad in those days to hear of anything that could give me any hope at all. Yes, I got them, and BEFORE I HAD TAKEN TWO BOXES that could give me any hope at all. Yes, I got them, and BEFORE I HAD TAKEN TWO BOXES that conditions which had not one of the grandest medic

and richness to the blood rad restore shatte nerves. They are also a specific for troubles culiar to females, such as suppressions, irregula-ties and all forms of weakness. In men they off a radical cure in all cases arising from men-worry, overwork or excesses of whatever natu-Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bu-at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and u-be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from I-Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

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rior merits become known.

weakest stomach. Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE:
my18-s John Carle & Sons, New York.

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JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemise London, England.

people would soon be a lot of acrobats, walking feet high in the air to give them little rest for \$3.50. Not strange, either, for it's a \$5 Shee

\$3.50 is our price. Wilson, 929 F St.